

HEALTH
1957 JAN 51
80



West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

C O N T E N T S

	Pages
Foreword	1
Staff	2 - 3
Vital and General Statistics	4 - 11
Infectious Diseases	11 - 13
Blind and Partially Sighted Persons	13 - 15
Registration of Nursing Homes	15
Nurseries and Child Minders	15
Homes for Disabled and Old Persons	15
Tuberculosis	16 - 21
Cancer	21 - 22
Care of Mothers and Young Children	22 - 27
Domiciliary Midwifery	27 - 28
Health Visiting	29
Home Nursing	30
Vaccination and Immunisation	30 - 32
Ambulance and Hospital Car Services	32 - 35
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care Services	35 - 36
Home Help Service	36
Mental Health	36 - 40
Milk	40 - 42
Housing	42 - 47
Water and Sewerage	48 - 50
Food and Drugs	51



West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957



Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1957.

FOREWORD

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1957.

Information is given under each section of the Report, which indicates the way in which the functions of the Health Committee and of the Department are carried out. Though the Tables and statistics may appear unexciting, even boring, they indicate the increasing volume of work with which the Department is concerned.

The population of the County continued to increase, being estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year to be 370,200, an increase of 11,500 on the previous year. The influence of the development of Crawley New Town is shewn in the appropriate sections of this Report.

The statistics given on succeeding pages show that the health of the County continued to be satisfactory. When the comparability factor is applied to the birth and death statistics, to enable them to be compared with those for the country - taking into account the age and sex constitution in the County population - they compare favourably with those for England and Wales. Notes on the statistics are given on pages 5 and 6.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency was issued during the year. Legislation is in course of preparation as the result of the Government's consideration of this Report, and if the recommendations of the Royal Commission are adopted, a new approach to the problem of mental illness and mental deficiency will be made. A reorientation is recommended, and as this is away from institutional care in its present form, and towards community care, local health authorities will probably have to assume fuller responsibility for the preventive and after-care work of the service.

The Government's scheme for protection against poliomyelitis was continued during the year, though handicapped by difficulties in production of the British vaccine. As a result of the delays which inevitably resulted in completing the course of injections, and in many cases in starting them, it was decided to obtain Salk vaccine from American and Canadian sources in large quantities, but these did not start to become available until the beginning of 1958. Details of the work carried out during the year are shown on page 12. This scheme entailed a considerable amount of additional work in the Department, for both the clerical and medical staff. The co-operation of general practitioners in carrying out the inoculations of many of their own patients was much appreciated.

In previous Reports I have made reference to the effect of the aged nature of the population and its effect on the services which the County Council provides. As time goes on these demands become greater, and this is seen in the work of the health visitors, county almoners, home helps, and, in the realm of the Welfare Committee, the pressure on Part III accommodation. The percentage of persons of 65 years and over in the County is 17.2 (Worthing 24.6). The only authority whose elderly population is higher is East Sussex County Council (17.5).

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their encouragement and support during the year, and to members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance.

J.S. BRADSHAW.

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Chichester.
September, 1958.

STAFF

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer

J.S. Bradshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer

W. Ainslie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Frances Heron-Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

*D.Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

*K.N.Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*V.P.Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*T.H.Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

*F.Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Gladys Robinson, M.B., Ch.B.

Christina A.Gunn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Elsie G.Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee and Borough School Medical Officer

*G.H.Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Also Medical Officers of Health of District Councils
(see page 3).

Chest Physicians

A.Sakula, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.

E.W.Thompson Evans, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J.E.Wallace, M.D., Ch.B.

Florence R.Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Norah Elphinstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

(Chest Physicians are on the staff of the Regional Hospital Board, but a proportion of their time is devoted to prevention, care and after-care, which remains the responsibility of the County Health Committee.) The County Council shares in the appointments therefor.)

Senior Dental Officer.

H.D.Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Surgeons

E.S.Brabazon, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.

J.S.Dick, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

F.C.Tomlyn, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

L.D.Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.).

C.P. Urbani, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

/F.Winbolt-Lewis, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Miss B.M. Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.).

J.P.MacGregor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Mrs. N.A.Molloy, B.D.S., N.U.I.

/Part-time.

County Public Health Officer

F.W. Mason.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss L.J.Gray, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss K.D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (also Supervisor of Midwives).

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers

Miss G.A. Riches, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Worthing).

Miss O.M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Education Officer/Relief Health Visitor

Miss D.B.Sanderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Care Almoners

Miss E. Bryce (Worthing). (Resigned 28.12.57)

) Certificate of

Miss J.G. Gatehouse, B.A., (Chichester).

) Institute of Almoners

Occupational Therapist

Miss K.W.M.Richmond, M.A.O.T.

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.

Miss P.Dunning.

Mrs.M.Ghom., Diploma of N.A.M.H. (Supervisor of Occupation Centres).

Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

G.S.Pople	...	(Chichester (Bognor Regis	A.Werry	...	Midhurst and Petworth
C.Kirk	...	(Worthing, Shoreham	H.B.Jervis	...	Crawley, Horsham
W.D.Springett		(Littlehampton and (Arundel	C.H.W.Simcox		and Storrington. County Hall

Chief Clerk

S.C.Wellington

Medical Officers of Health of District Councils

G.H.Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.		Worthing Municipal Borough
D.Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H	)	Bognor Regis Urban District
	)	City of Chichester
K.N.Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.		Crawley Urban District (temporary arrangement)
		Horsham Urban District
		Horsham Rural District
		Petworth Rural District
V.P.Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.		Arundel Municipal Borough
		Chichester Rural District
		Midhurst Rural District
T.H.Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.		Chancetonbury Rural District
		Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District
		Southwick Urban District
F.Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.		Littlehampton Urban District
		Worthing Rural District

GENERAL STATISTICS

<u>Area</u>		Acres
Urban Districts	...	30,296
Rural Districts	...	374,991
		<hr/>
Administrative County	...	405,287
		<hr/>

Population at mid-1957 (as estimated by the Registrar General)

Urban Districts	...	219,600
Rural Districts	...	150,600
		<hr/>
Administrative County		370,200
		<hr/>

The estimated population (at mid-1957) in each District Council is shown on page 12.

<u>Rateable Value</u> (1st April, 1957)	...	£6,365,031
---	-----	------------

Product of Penny Rate (1957-58)

For General County purposes	...	£26,408
For Special County purposes	...	£19,308

<u>Rate in the £ Precepted</u>		s.	d.
General County purposes	...	10.	8.
Special County purposes	...		4
		<hr/>	
		11.	-.
		<hr/>	

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Legitimate	...	5085	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	...	7202	

Total	5287	14.28
-------	------	-------

Still Births

Legitimate	...	121	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).
Illegitimate	...	9	

Total	130	24.00
-------	-----	-------

Deaths.

4757	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
------	---

12.85

Maternal Deaths

1

Rate per 1,000 births	0.18
--------------------------	------

Death rate of Infants under one year of age

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	19.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births.			19.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births			19.8

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	877
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	-
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under one year of age)	...	...	...	2

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 11,500 during the year. The increase was mainly due to migration and partly due to the natural increase of the population i.e. excess of births over deaths. The largest increase in population (6740) was in Crawley Urban District, where the development of Crawley New Town continued, but an increase of 1,280 persons occurred in Worthing M.B.

Smaller increases occurred in nearly all other districts, but in Arundel M.B. and Chichester M.B. there were decreases of 30 and 20 respectively.

Birth Rate

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last ten years for urban districts, rural districts, and the administrative county, and also those for England and Wales. It will be noted (see Table II) that, for the first time since 1948, births exceeded deaths in the urban districts (363). As in previous years births again exceeded deaths (167) in the rural districts. In the administrative county the total excess of births over deaths was therefore 530.

The birth rate for the County was 14.28 per thousand population as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales. The rate is always likely to be lower than that for the Country as a whole, owing to the age constitution of the County population. If the Registrar General's comparability factor is applied, which takes into account the age and sex distribution in the County, a standardised birth rate of 15.42 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 12.85 per thousand population, as compared with 14.32 in 1956. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 10.15, which is lower than that for England and Wales (11.5)

It is of interest to note the incidence of death in various age groups, as follows:-

Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	3.1%	17.0%	77.0%

34% of the deaths were due to heart disease - mainly persons of 65 years of age and over.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 205 deaths of which 174 occurred in persons 65 years of age and over. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 407 deaths, of which 330 occurred amongst persons of 65 years and over.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 750 deaths, of which 645 were in persons 65 years and over.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 28 deaths, 9 (32%) of which occurred in the age group 25 - 45 years.

Cancer was responsible for 877 deaths (582 being persons 65 years and over.

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 19.5 per thousand live births, as compared with 24.0 in 1956. The rate for England and Wales was 23.0. Congenital conditions accounted for 42 of the 103 deaths, compared with 29 the previous year, but pneumonia also had a small effect on the infantile death rate, there being 11 deaths due to this disease, compared with 21 in the previous year.

The infantile death rates for the various urban and rural districts in the County are shown on page 11, with other statistics. In this connection, it should be appreciated that, in comparing the rates of the different districts, the basis of statistical calculation is such that slight fluctuations up or down in either the number of deaths occurring in children under one year, or in the number of births occurring in that particular year - for the rate is calculated per thousand live births - may cause a marked rise or fall in the infantile death rate. Another way of putting it is that we are dealing with such a few deaths per year in the individual districts - the highest in any one district in 1957 was 17 - that fluctuations from year to year must be regarded as statistically insignificant.

Still Births.

The still birth rate was 24.00 compared with 20.48 in 1956 and 21.30 in 1955.

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death during the year, compared with three in the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.18 per thousand births (live and still) in 1957, 0.59 in 1956 and 0.2 in 1955. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.47 for the year under review.

TABLE I - BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years
1948 - 1957 for Urban and Rural Districts, Ad-
ministrative County, and England and Wales.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,507	2,293	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970	2,101	2,036	2,800	3,300
Birth Rate	15.04	13.64	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.62	12.27	11.69	13.34	15.03
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,370	2,341	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301	2,580	2,645	2,221	1,987
Birth Rate	16.50	16.19	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.58	15.43	15.24	14.93	12.84
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,877	4,634	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271	4,681	4,681	5,021	5,287
Birth Rate	15.72	14.82	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.05	13.83	13.46	14.00	14.28
England and Wales										
Birth Rate	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1

TABLE II - DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rate for the years
1948 - 1957 for Urban and Rural Districts, Ad-
ministrative County, and England and Wales.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,267	2,507	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651	2,655	2,689	3,088	2,937
Death Rate	13.60	14.91	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.64	15.50	15.44	14.71	13.37
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,627	1,806	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868	1,951	2,007	2,050	1,820
Death Rate	11.32	12.49	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.83	11.66	11.56	13.78	12.08
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	3,894	4,313	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519	4,606	4,696	5,138	4,757
Death Rate	12.55	13.79	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.81	13.60	13.50	14.32	12.85
England and Wales										
Death Rate	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5

WEST SUSSEX BIRTH & DEATH RATES 1936-1957

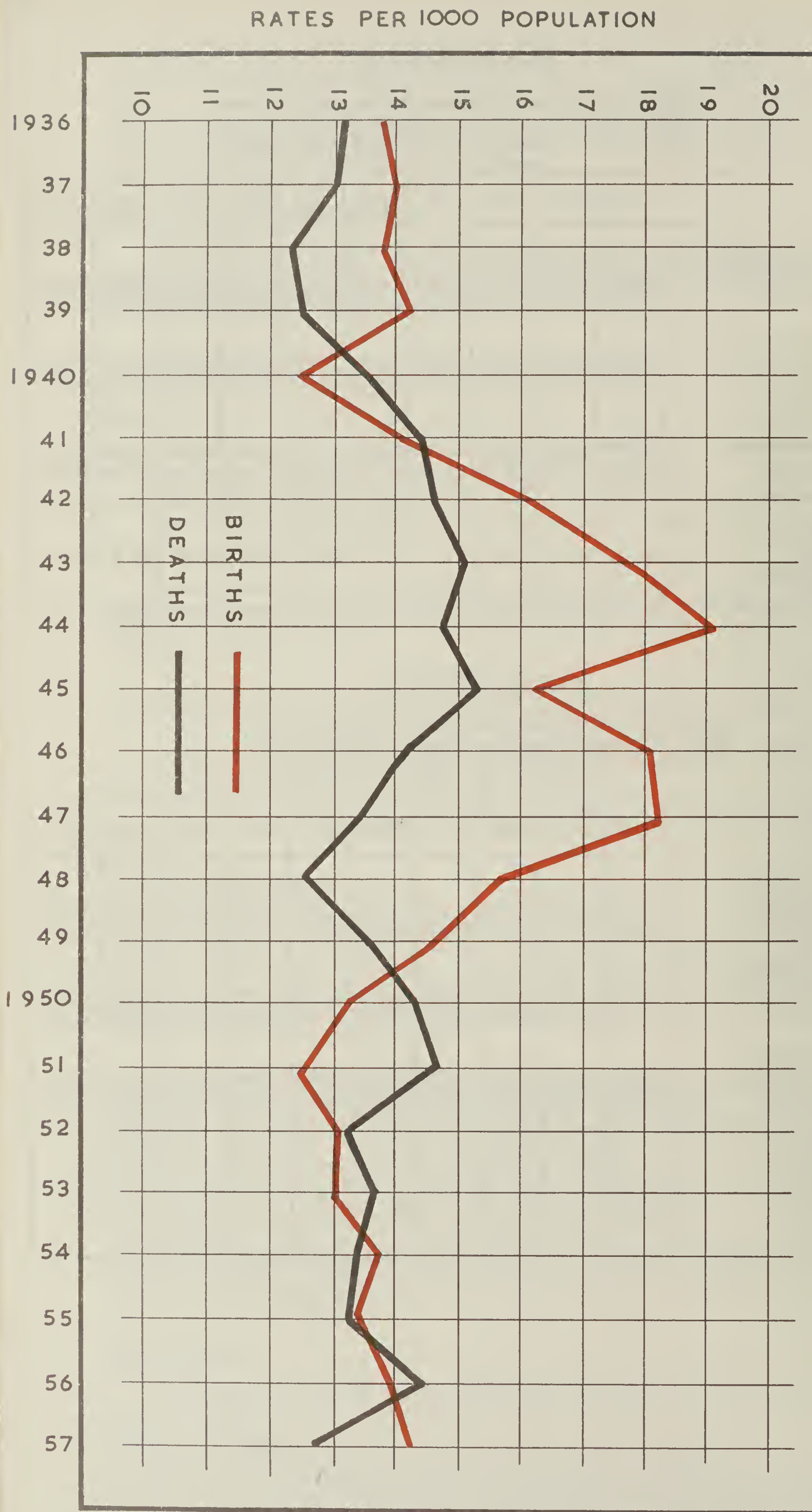


TABLE III

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, res- piratory ...	28	-	-	-	9	10	9
2. Tuberculosis, other	4	-	-	1	1	-	2
3. Syphilitic diseases	14	-	-	-	-	3	11
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	9	1	-	1	3	1	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	94	-	-	-	-	17	77
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	172	-	-	-	4	65	103
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	107	-	-	-	10	36	61
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	39	-	-	-	2	15	22
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	465	-	1	1	22	122	319
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	25	-	1	-	6	7	11
16. Diabetes ...	21	-	-	-	1	3	17
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	750	1	-	-	4	100	645
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	708	-	-	-	9	118	581
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	83	-	-	-	-	12	71
20. Other heart disease	823	-	-	-	5	52	766
21. Other circulatory disease ...	205	-	-	-	2	29	174
22. Influenza ...	47	1	-	4	1	17	24
23. Pneumonia ...	258	11	2	1	6	25	213
24. Bronchitis ...	149	-	1	-	2	29	117
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	32	-	3	1	1	10	17
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	45	1	-	-	1	9	34
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	23	2	-	-	-	5	16
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	33	-	-	-	4	7	22
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	35	-	-	-	-	4	31
30. Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
31. Congenital mal- formations ...	42	25	6	-	3	6	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	374	58	-	1	14	63	238
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	34	-	-	2	12	10	10
34. All other accidents	87	3	2	2	17	11	52
35. Suicide ...	40	-	-	-	6	20	14
36. Homicide and operation of war	9	-	1	2	2	2	2
All causes ...	4757	103	17	17	148	808	3664

TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each County District in West Sussex

	Estimated Population middle of 1957	No. of Births	Birth Rate	Illegitimate Births (no.of)	No. of Deaths	Death Rates		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate for 1,000 Births	Respir- atory Tuber- culosis		Cancer Death Rate
						Crude	Standard- ised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2,610	32	12.3	-	33	12.6	9.5	-	-	-	-	2.3
Bognor Regis	25,960	307	11.8	11	403	15.5	11.2	12	39.1	1	0.04	2.6
Chichester (M.B.)	19,010	273	14.4	9	298	15.7	8.9	4	14.6	2	0.11	2.2
Crawley ...	39,040	1074	27.5	23	172	4.4	8.7	17	15.8	1	0.03	0.8
Horsham ...	18,650	273	14.6	10	204	10.9	9.8	5	18.3	1	0.05	2.3
Littlehampton	14,970	261	17.4	9	198	13.2	11.6	7	26.8	1	0.07	2.9
Shoreham-by- Sea ...	15,090	256	17.0	11	151	10.0	9.5	-	-	2	0.13	2.1
Southwick	11,410	147	12.9	9	140	12.3	10.3	8	54.4	2	0.18	2.4
Worthing (M.B.) ...	72,860	677	9.3	36	1338	18.4	9.9	13	19.2	3	0.04	3.6
Total Urban Districts	219,600	3300	15.0	118	2957	13.4	10.3	66	20.0	13	0.06	2.5
Rural Districts												
Chancetonbury	21,810	281	12.9	15	250	11.5	9.5	5	17.8	5	0.23	2.3
Chichester	48,030	685	14.3	28	470	9.8	10.1	11	16.1	2	0.04	1.7
Horsham ...	21,710	289	13.3	11	206	9.5	9.2	10	34.6	1	0.05	1.8
Midhurst...	16,990	211	12.4	6	236	13.9	9.2	2	9.5	2	0.12	2.2
Petworth...	9,690	147	15.2	5	103	10.6	8.3	4	27.2	1	0.10	1.3
Worthing...	32,370	374	11.6	19	555	17.1	10.6	5	13.4	4	0.12	3.1
Total Rural Districts	150,600	1987	12.8	84	1820	12.1	9.9	37	18.6	15	0.10	2.1
Administrative County ...	370,200	5287	14.3	202	4757	12.9	10.2	103	19.5	28	0.08	2.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table V shows the incidence of infectious diseases in urban and rural districts during the year.

Measles was again the most prevalent disease during the year. Poliomyelitis shewed an increase compared with the previous year: 76 cases (as compared with 35 in 1956), thirty-six were of the non-paralytic type. For details see Table which follows.

Poliomyelitis

(after correction of diagnosis)

County District	Poliomyelitis		Deaths
	Paralytic.	Non-Paralytic	
Arundel M.B.	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	2	3	-
Chichester M.B.	2	-	-
Crawley U.D.	11	11	-
Horsham U.D.	-	1	-
Littlehampton U.D.	2	-	1
Shoreham -by-Sea U.D.	2	1	-
Southwick U.D.	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	5	1	-
Total U.Ds.	24	17	1
Chanctonbury R.D.	2	1	-
Chichester R.D.	7	12	-
Horsham R.D.	5	4	-
Midhurst R.D.	-	2	-
Petworth R.D.	-	-	-
Worthing R.D.	2	-	-
Total R.Ds.	16	19	-
Total Admin. County	40	36	1

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The scheme produced by the Ministry of Health in 1956 was continued during 1957. Parents of children born in 1955 and 1956 were invited to register for vaccination, and the parents of those who were born between 1947 and 1954, who had not taken advantage of the previous offer, were given a further opportunity to do so. General practitioners were brought into the scheme, and parents were given the option of having their own doctors inoculate the children, as an alternative to the Assistant County Medical Officers.

Owing to the stringent tests laid down, several issues of vaccine were delayed, and towards the end of the year it was decided to supplement the British vaccine by issuing American and Canadian Salk vaccine - this was to be made available early in 1958. It was also decided to extend the scheme to children under 16 years of age.

At the 31st December, 1957, the position was as follows:-

Number of children who had received complete
vaccination (two injections) since scheme started - 10,700

Number of children who had received one injection - 1,181

New registrations 1957 - awaiting vaccination - 25,603
(including expectant mothers, general
practitioners, etc.)

TABLE V

Notifications of Infectious Diseases

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Admin- istrative County
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic 	26	16	42
Non-paralytic 	18	19	37
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective 	-	1	1
Post-infectious 	-	3	3
Meningococcal Infections	2	2	4
Diphtheria 	-	-	-
Dysentery 	70	57	127
Erysipelas 	14	5	19
Measles 	1580	898	2478
Ophthalmia Neonatorum 	2	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia 	95	20	115
Scarlet Fever 	42	40	82
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	3	2	5
Whooping Cough 	791	326	1117

No cases of Smallpox or Diphtheria occurred during the year.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

(National Assistance Act, 1948)

Registration.

On 31st December, 1957, there were 876 blind and 210 partially-sighted persons on the register, compared with 834 blind and 186 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1956, an increase of 42 and 24 respectively. Approximately seventy-one per cent of the total number of blind persons and sixty-one per cent of the total number of partially-sighted persons were 65 years of age or over.

Examination of Applicants for Registration.

During the year 1957, 112 new (i.e. excluding transferred) cases of blindness, and 48 cases of partial sight were added to the register, following examination by consultant ophthalmic surgeons. A further 39 persons were examined for registration purposes, one of whom was re-certified as blind, twenty-six (including eight persons who had had successful treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially-sighted, and in the remaining twelve cases (already on the register), no change of category had taken place.

Analysis of Forms B.D.8.

An examination of the certificates (Forms B.D.8) reveals that, of the 160 cases newly registered as blind or partially-sighted, the primary ocular disease was cataract in 47 cases, and glaucoma in 18 cases. Other main causes of blindness or defective vision were retinal (including macular) degeneration (31), optic atrophy (14), myopia (9) and retinopathy (6). There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia.

Follow-up Action.

Where treatment was recommended by ophthalmic surgeons on Forms B.D.8., the cases were followed up to ensure that the treatment prescribed was being carried out. The results of this follow-up action are tabulated overleaf:-

	Primary Ocular Disease			Total
	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Other.	
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1. of Forms B,D.8. recommends:				
(a) No treatment	18	3	65	86
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical or Hospital Supervision)	29	15	30	74
Totals	47	18	95	160
2. Number of cases at 1(b) above which:-				
(1) Received treatment for the first time	-	-	-	-
(2) Continued to receive treatment	12	14	28	54
(3) Refused treatment	3	-	1	4
(4) Had treatment deferred	9	1	-	10
(5) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	4	-	-	4
(6) Died or left County before investigation	1	-	1	2
Totals	29	15	30	74

In addition, six of the partially-sighted persons re-examined during the year, and 10 of the persons examined, but found not to be registerable as blind or partially-sighted, were recommended to receive treatment. Of these, seven received optical treatment, three were recommended to receive surgical treatment at a later date, one continued medical treatment, and the remaining five were recommended to continue hospital supervision.

Home Teaching Service.

In view of the continued increase in the number of persons on the Register, the number of Home Teachers employed by the Council was increased from six to seven and the additional Home Teacher commenced duties on 2nd September, 1957. The Home Teachers gave 472 lessons in Braille and Moon, 661 lessons in handicrafts (in addition to tuition at handicraft classes at Bognor Regis, Chichester, Lancing, Littlehampton and Worthing), and made 10,120 other visits during the year, making a total of 11,253 visits.

Administrative Arrangements.

The welfare (other than the provision of residential accommodation) of blind and partially-sighted persons continues to be dealt with in the Health Department. The West Sussex Association for the Blind, of which the County Medical Officer is the Hon. Secretary and a member of his staff the Case Secretary, acts as the agent of the County Council in carrying out the general social welfare of blind and partially sighted persons, assisted, in the case of Worthing residents, by the Worthing Society for the Blind, which is affiliated to the Association.

1. Total Number of cases notified during year	4
2. No. of cases in which	
(a) Vision lost	NIL
(b) Vision impaired	NIL
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	NIL

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

The Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 187-194) provides for the registration of Nursing Homes and the inspection of them by the County Council.

Four new applications for registration were received during the year, and registration, in each case, was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 57 Nursing Homes with accommodation as follows:-

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
19	800	819

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

This Act provides for the registration and inspection of:-

- (a) premises other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after by the day or for any longer period not exceeding six days;
- (b) persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following statement gives particulars of registrations at the end of the year.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1957	Number of children provided for
(a) Premises	17	328
(b) Daily Minders ...	4	40

HOMES FOR DISABLED OR OLD PERSONS

The Health Department have continued to carry out for the Welfare Committee the inspections of old folks homes, required to be registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act. These Homes are inspected initially for registration purposes and periodically thereafter by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In many cases consultation takes place with the proprietors prior to registration.

At the end of 1957 there were 42 homes registered, providing accommodation for 752 people.

TUBERCULOSIS

It will be noted, on examination of the Table at the foot of this page, that there was an increase in the notifications of both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis, but as the population had increased, the rate per thousand population was only slightly greater than in 1956. Some of the increase in pulmonary notifications may have been due to discovery of cases as a result of the visit of the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit to various parts of the County in December, 1956 and the early part of 1957. Details of the result of the visit of the Unit are shown on page 21.

With the effectiveness of modern drug treatment and surgery, the protection of susceptible adolescents by B.C.G., and the follow-up of contacts of actual cases as well as Mass X-ray surveys, the attack is over a wide field, and one looks forward to the day when tuberculosis will cease to be a major problem.

In the report for 1956, reference was made to a pilot survey, which was carried out in that year by the Medical Officer of Health of Chichester and Bognor Regis, of children entering certain schools for the first time. A tuberculin skin test was applied, to see if they had previously been infected by the tubercle bacillus. This pilot survey was completed in 1957, but the testing of the remaining school did not reveal any further adult cases to add to the two already discovered in 1956. The total result for the two schools was:-

381 children tested

2 adult cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis discovered

Although only two cases were discovered as a result of examining these children and following up at home the possible sources of infection in those whose skin tests were positive to tuberculin, it is considered that the result justifies an extension of the scheme, and it is intended to survey entrants to other primary and infant schools in 1958.

The following Table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the registers of notifications, kept by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County, on 31st December, 1957:-

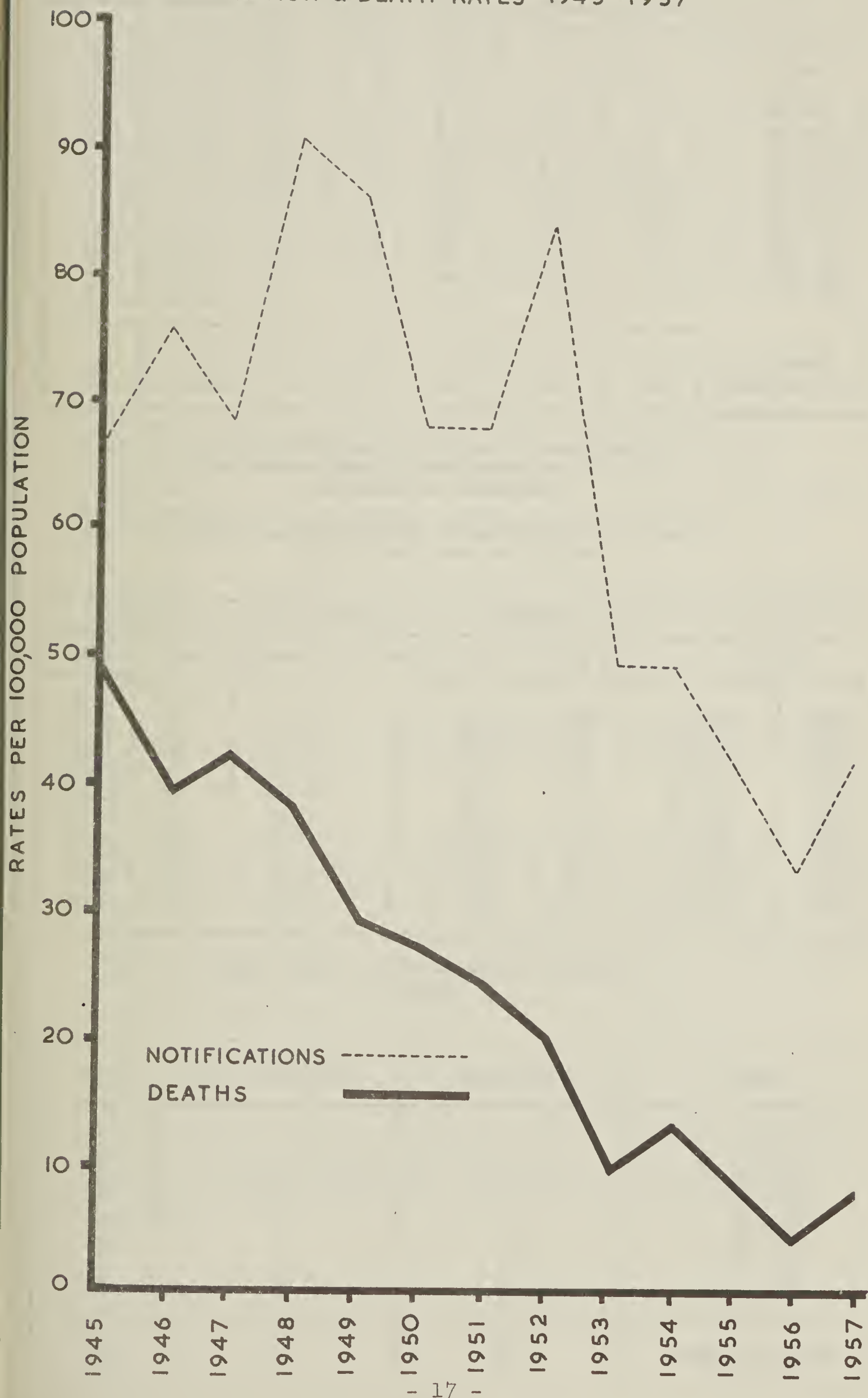
							1957
Respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	980
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	834
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1814
Non-respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Total number of tuberculosis patients on register on 31st December							2071

Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the
years 1948 - 1957

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Five year average
1948	310,300	219	65	284	251
1949	312,700	218	58	276	
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	163	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	
1953	327,340	148	23	171	153
1954	338,500	153	23	176	
1955	347,700	131	14	145	
1956	358,700	113	6	119	
1957	370,200	135	20	155	

WEST SUSSEX TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

NOTIFICATION & DEATH RATES 1945-1957



Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups
for 1957.

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1	-	1	1	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	-	1	-	-	-
2 - 5	2	-	2	-	1	1
5 - 10	-	1	1	-	1	1
10 - 15	3	3	6	2	1	3
15 - 20	7	5	12	1	1	2
20 - 25	5	3	8	1	1	2
25 - 35	13	12	25	2	-	2
35 - 45	18	8	26	1	3	4
45 - 55	19	8	27	-	-	-
55 - 65	9	3	12	1	1	2
65 - 75	7	4	11	-	1	1
75 -	2	1	3	-	2	2
Total (all ages)	86	49	135	8	12	20

In addition to the above notifications, 7
cases became known through death returns and
posthumous notifications.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 popu-
lation, in years 1948 - 1957.

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1948	310,300	104	0.34	12	0.04	116	0.38
1949	312,700	86	0.27	10	0.03	96	0.30
1950	316,090	81	0.26	7	0.02	88	0.28
1951	317,900	66	0.20	12	0.04	78	0.25
1952	319,600	53	0.17	13	0.04	66	0.21
1953	327,340	26	0.08	8	0.02	34	0.10
1954	338,500	43	0.13	6	0.02	49	0.14
1955	347,700	35	0.10	1	0.00	36	0.10
1956	358,700	21	0.06	4	0.01	25	0.07
1957	370,200	28	0.08	4	0.01	32	0.09

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1957 in age
groups.

Ages	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	1
15 - 25	-	1	1
25 - 45	9	-	9
45 - 65	10	-	10
65 - 75	5	1	6
75 -	4	1	5
Total (all ages)	28	4	32

Care and After-Care Services.

Although the County Council is no longer responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, this being the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, it is still the duty of the Council to provide a scheme for the prevention of the spread of the infection, and for the care of patients and their families in their homes.

The field workers in this particular scheme are the Health Visitors and the Care Almoners. The Health Visitor who acts as Tuberculosis Health Visitor is brought in touch with all tuberculous cases soon after notification, unless there is any particular reason why, in the opinion of the Chest Physician, a visit would not be welcome. Investigations into the home conditions are carried out by the Health Visitors, and unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the local Medical Officer of Health. Advice is given to the householder, and the patient, on management of the case whilst waiting for admission to sanatorium, or following discharge. Periodic visits are paid to see how the patient is getting on, or to know whether any change has taken place, for the better, or for the worse. Such changes are reported to the Chest Physicians, so that they can be aware of the social and domestic conditions which may affect the chances of recovery.

In addition to the work of Health Visitors, two Care Almoners are employed by the County Council in tuberculosis work. The Care Almoners see new patients attending the Chest Clinics and patients discharged from sanatoria are referred to the Care Almoners, by the almoners of the sanatoria, if there is a social need. They are also employed in the following up invalids generally at the request of the practitioner, hospital consultant or hospital almoner, and the almoner based on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Sanatorium and its annexe at Bognor Regis, this arrangement having been made between the County Council and the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

An Occupational Therapist is employed to teach suitable handicrafts to patients on discharge from sanatoria, and also to tuberculosis patients being treated at home. During the year, 27 new patients were referred by the Chest Physicians for instruction, and 983 visits were paid. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, weaving, needlework, basketry, marquetry, rug-making, stool seating, toys, lampshades, woodwork, painting etc.

At the end of 1957, nineteen sleeping shelters were in use. These are supplied free, on loan, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, usually to provide separate bedrooms for patients whose housing position does not allow of this.

Subject to a review of the financial circumstances of the applicant free milk is supplied by the County Council, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, who are not eligible for National Assistance. During the year, eight patients received this assistance. Patients who receive assistance from the National Assistance Board and who were "gainfully occupied" before receiving treatment, are entitled to a higher rate of allowance to cover the cost of extra nourishment, such as milk. Other tuberculosis patients in receipt of National Assistance receive a discretionary allowance from the Board to cover the cost of milk recommended by the Chest Physician.

Certain of the County Council's duties with regard to tuberculosis care and after-care have been delegated to the Sussex Rural Community Council, who give help of various kinds - supplying bedding, clothes, etc. - to patients referred to them by the Chest Physicians. Committees have been set up by the Rural Community Council to cover Chichester and Midhurst; Horsham; Crawley; Bognor Regis and Littlehampton; Worthing; and Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick. During 1957, 77 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The County scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was continued in 1957. The parents of children 13 years of age and upwards are offered protection for their children by use of the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine. By this means it is hoped to protect children when at the most susceptible age, i.e. when they are preparing to leave school and enter the community.

2,040 children were inoculated by the School Medical Officers in this way by the end of the year. Those whose skin reactions to the skin test were positive, showing that they had already been infected, were X-rayed, to make sure no active disease had resulted. Also, families of positive reactors were followed-up by mass radiography, as far as possible, to endeavour to find the source of the original infection of the child.

In addition, 197 children ^{if parents} suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection, as soon as possible after it was found that one or other of their parents was suffering from active tuberculosis.

Rehabilitation of Tuberculous Persons.

On the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients suitable for industrial rehabilitation are sent to special Training Colonies, where they can work under medical supervision, with a view to their employment in the Colony workshops, or elsewhere.

At the end of the year, the County Council were maintaining two patients at the British Legion Village Centre, and one at Papworth Hall. One patient at the Enham Alamein Centre, near Andover, who had been admitted in 1952 and had "colonised in the Carpentry Department, had now become self-supporting.

Contact Tracing.

The following Table, compiled from information supplied by the Chest Physicians, shews the number of new contacts examined and the number found to be tuberculous, during the years 1952-1957.

Year	No. of Contacts examined	No. found tuberculous
1957	538	8
1956	496	10
1955	701	12
1954	482	14
1953	561	12
1952	663	15

Occasionally deaths occur of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Contacts of these cases are followed up by the Chest Physicians, usually through the Health Visitors or the family doctors.

In newly diagnosed primary cases in children, the family, and other close contacts are examined by the Chest Physicians, in an endeavour to find the source of the infection. On several occasions adult cases have been discovered by this means.

Mass Radiography

The Mass X-ray unit from Portsmouth visited various places in the County between January and July, 1957. As a result 23,115 persons were examined and of these 33 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis and were referred by their practitioners to the Chest Physicians. In addition to tuberculous conditions, many other abnormalities were found and where it was considered necessary these persons were referred to their practitioners.

CANCER

Cancer was responsible for 877 deaths (582 being persons over 65 years of age). This shows a decrease of 19 as compared with the previous year. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1957 was 2.09, so that the rate for the County (2.37) is above that for the country as a whole.

It will be seen from the chart on page 10 shewing causes of death, that cancer was responsible for 18.4% of the deaths during 1957.

The following Table shews the number of deaths and death rates from cancer recorded in the County during the last ten years:-

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Admin. County No. of Deaths	681	774	766	817	784	812	865	839	896	877
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	2.19	2.38	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48	2.56	2.41	2.50	2.37

With the increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available for many types of cancer, the aim of public health propaganda should be to educate people to seek medical advice as soon as suspicious symptoms or signs appear. The mortality rate can be lowered by this means, for the earlier treatment is instituted the more chance there is of recovery, and the most promising line of attack is on those conditions which are easily observable by the patient in the early stages - cancer of the breast, the uterus, the skin, the lips, and the tongue.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

Circular 7/57 was issued during the year, giving the result of the Medical Research Council's investigation into the connection between smoking and lung cancer. The Ministry requested Local Health Authorities to place the facts before the public, so that individuals would be aware of the risks they would be running if they continued to smoke excessively. Steps were also to be taken to bring to the notice of young people the desirability of refraining from starting to smoke.

Following attendance of representatives of the Health Committee at a conference in London, it was recommended to the Health Committee that head teachers of certain Secondary and High Schools should be invited to meet the County Medical Officer and the Director of Education, with a view to seeing how the subject should be presented to school leavers. It was felt the best chance of doing so was to stress physical fitness in the boys - sports, etc. - and cosmetic reasons for the girls, as it was felt that they would be unlikely to take much notice of a warning now of what might happen to them in thirty years' time.

With regard to the adult population, it was decided to try the effect of issuing book marks designed by the Central Council for Health Education, suggesting that there was a connection between smoking cigarettes and lung cancer, and the Director of Education undertook to see whether this could be done through the County Library service.

County District	No. of Deaths from Cancer						
	Malignant Neoplasm					Total	Cancer Death Rate
	Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Organs		
Urban Districts:-							
Arundel M.B.	1	-	-	-	5	6	2.3
Bognor Regis	6	15	6	2	39	68	2.6
Chichester M.B.	4	11	7	3	17	42	2.2
Crawley	2	9	4	-	17	32	0.8
Horsham	6	8	6	1	22	43	2.3
Littlehampton	5	12	5	2	19	43	2.9
Shoreham-by-Sea	4	7	4	2	15	32	2.1
Southwick	3	3	4	1	16	27	2.4
Worthing M.B.	23	48	38	8	145	262	3.6
Total Urban Districts	54	113	74	19	295	555	2.5
Rural Districts:-							
Chandetonbury	6	7	5	4	28	50	2.3
Chichester	10	17	8	6	42	83	1.7
Horsham	4	6	4	2	23	39	1.8
Midhurst	4	7	3	3	21	38	2.2
Petworth	2	5	1	-	5	13	1.3
Worthing	14	17	12	5	51	99	3.1
Total Rural Districts	40	59	33	20	170	322	2.1
Administrative County	94	172	107	39	465	877	2.4

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 22, Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante and Post-Natal Care

The details of attendances of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics are shown in the following Table:-

Number of Ante-natal Clinics provided at end of year	25
Number of sessions held per month	58
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year	2414
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <u>first</u> <u>time</u> during year	1926
Total number of attendances made during year	7543

At the end of the year ante-natal clinics were in operation in the following districts:-

Arundel	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Chichester
Crawley	Felpham	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne
Southwick	Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island
Three Bridges	Worthing (3)	Yapton	

* Midwives Clinic only

In areas where the population is small, and where the establishment of an ante-natal clinic has not been justified, arrangements have been continued for expectant mothers to be seen at the infant welfare centre, either at the beginning or at the end of a session. The work in this connection is as follows:-

Number of expectant mothers seen at Welfare Centres during year	45
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	34
Total number of attendances made during year	182

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 571 women made 649 attendances at such clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1957, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners.

Number of Centres provided at end of year	43
Number of sessions held per month	164
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	3,767
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in -	
(i) 1957	3,385
(ii) 1956	3,102
(iii) 1955-52	3,878
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were	
(i) Under 1 year... ..	48,977
(ii) 1 but under 2	10,332
(iii) 2 but under 5	9,133

The number of children born in 1957 who attended for the first time during the year, represented 64% of the total (live) births, the same as in 1956.

At the end of the year child welfare centres were in operation in the following districts:-

Aldingbourne	Aldwick	Angmering	Arundel
Beeding	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Bosham
Camelsdale	Chichester	Crawley	East Preston
Felpham	Findon	Henfield	Horsham
Lancing	Langley Green	Littlehampton	Loxwood
Midhurst	*Northchapel	*Petworth	Pulborough
Roffey	Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea
Southbourne	Southwick (2)	Steyning	Storrington
Thorney Island	Three Bridges	Walberton	Westbourne
	Worthing (5)	Yapton	

* Expectant mothers can be seen at these centres

Weighing Centres

In certain districts where the establishment of a child welfare centre has not been justified, or is doubtful, weighing centres have been set up. These provide facilities for mothers to attend with their children, up to the age of five, to have them weighed and for the health visitor to examine them and give the mothers any necessary advice. Details of the centres provided at the end of the year under review are given below:-

Number of Centres provided at end of year	30
Number of sessions held per month	48
Total number of attendances made by children during year-	
(i) Under 1 year of age	4,069
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years	3,287

At the end of the year weighing centres were in operation in the following districts:-

Ashington	Ashling (West)	Broadbridge Heath	Clapham
Colgate	Cowfold	Crawley	Ferring
Graffham	Harting	Heyshott	Horsham
Hunston	Ifield	Kirdford	Mundham
Oving	Partridge Green	Rogate	Rudgwick
Rusper	Sidlesham	Sompting	Southwater
Stedham	Tangmere	Warnham	Washington
Wisborough Green	Wittering (East).		

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The County Council continued to arrange, at the request of the Government, the distribution of welfare foods. It will be noted from examination of the table which follows, showing the quantities issued during the year, that orange juice remains by far the most popular of the items which are issued in this way to expectant and nursing mothers and young children. From an examination of the returns made by the distributors, showing the month-by-month take-up of orange juice, it would appear that the weather has a considerable influence on the consumption, and that probably the family benefit, as well as the young child or expectant mother.

During the year under review, three new sub-centres were opened for the distribution of welfare foods, and two sub-centres were closed, making a total of 107 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year, i.e. 13 main centres in the towns and 94 sub-centres at clinics, private houses, local stores, etc.

A very large proportion of the work has continued to be undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services, who are responsible for the distribution of these foods at all the main centres (ten of which are held on their premises) and at 25 sub-centres.

The following Table shews the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year:-

	Total number distributed	Average number distributed per week
National Dried Milk	101,980 tins	1,961 tins
Cod Liver Oil	34,420 botts	662 botts
Vitamin A and D Tablets	17,477 pkts.	336 pkts.
Orange Juice	326,024 botts.	6,270 botts.

Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements have continued with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St. Monica's Welfare Centre, in Worthing, for the care of unmarried mothers and their children. During 1957, 11 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 10 to other residential homes.

Maternity Outfits.

These are available, free of cost, to all mothers confined at home.

Care of Premature Infants.

All babies under 5½ lbs. in weight continue to be regarded as premature, (Ministry of Health recommendation) and special equipment has been provided for such infants as are nursed at home. This equipment continues to be available at convenient points in the County. If necessary, a premature infant can be immediately transferred to one of the maternity hospitals, where greater facilities for nursing are available. The figures for 1957 are as follows:-

(1) Total number of premature live births during year	...	...	...	...	334
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year	...	...	...	...	93
Number of these -					
(a) transferred to hospital	...	...	...	...	6
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	3
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	...	...	...	...	3
(d) survived at end of one month	...	...	...	...	81
Of the six infants transferred to hospital, two died on or before 28th day.					
(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	...	...	...	...	1
Number of these -					
(a) died during first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	-
(b) survived at end of one month	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	...	...	240
Died on or before 28th day	...	...	...	...	37

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation Classes for expectant and post-natal mothers, held at eight centres, have proved to be very popular. The following statement shows the number of attendances made in 1957:-

Area	Date of Establishment	Sessions held	Total Number of Attendances 1957
Arundel	27. 9.56	*	51
Bognor Regis	9. 6.49	Weekly	347
Chichester	18. 3.48	Weekly	313
Crawley	5.11.53	Fortnightly	441
Horsham	1.12.49	Weekly	1102
Littlehampton	8. 6.49	Weekly	393
Shoreham	5. 7.54	Weekly	502
Three Bridges	7. 2.57	Fortnightly	272
Worthing	11.11.49	Weekly	297

* Sessions held as required

Dental Care

The following report has been prepared by the Acting Senior Dental Officer:-

Dental treatment according to the County Council's scheme for expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age has been carried out on the same lines as previous years, complete treatment having been given at the various dental clinics.

Acceptances for treatment provided by our scheme show a slight falling off for 1957, but despite this lower number of attendances it must be noted that the supply of dentures was approximately the same. This would seem to show that the supply of dentures free of cost by our scheme has a definite appeal.

As regards the smaller number of children under school age treated, this I think must be accounted for by the continued drift of patients to dentists working in the general dental service. The number of children who received treatment in 1957 was 209 as against 288 for 1956. The number of mothers treated in 1957 was 172 as against 223 for 1956. Details of the work carried out during the year are shown in Table on Page 26.

The dentures supplied under the County's scheme are made by dental mechanics to the profession specialising in this type of work and I must report that this work is exceedingly good, giving highly satisfactory results.

In the few cases where X-Ray pictures were deemed to be necessary, the local hospitals and a number of private practitioners kindly co-operated.

Treatment in the main consists of conservative work, rather than extractions, and the fitting of artificial dentures.

Thanks are due to the Medical Officers, Nurses and Health Visitors for their continued help and co-operation, which is much appreciated.

Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated (commencing treatment)	Made dentally fit (Treatment completed)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	253	239	213	172
Children under five	358	240	234	209

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions.	General anaesthetic	Fillings	Seelings or Sealing and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Inlays	Crowns	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	307	26	457	135	-	-	-	-	22	35	11
Children under five	164	28	403	26	122	-	-	-	-	-	-

Family Planning Clinics

Women requiring advice attended Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Midhurst, and Shoreham-by-Sea. The Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley and Midhurst are administered by the Family Planning Association, and that at Shoreham by the County Council.

The number of new cases dealt with at these Clinics in 1957, was 523 and the total number of attendances was 2,105.

Prevention of Break-up of Families.

I mentioned in my report for 1956 the appointment of a special woman officer of the N.S.P.C.C. who would help when necessary the Health Visitors in dealing with problem families. This work has continued in 1957, the N.S.P.C.C. officer visiting for this purpose 27 families.

Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council, continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Every woman can have the service of a County midwife, all through the ante-natal period, confinement, and post-natal period.

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, a woman can also engage a general practitioner for her ante-natal care, with a minimum number of ante-natal examinations, to attend for confinement if he thinks it necessary, and to carry out a post-natal examination. Consultant obstetricians are also at the practitioner's disposal, and beds are available in hospitals and maternity homes for abnormal cases, or where the home conditions are unsuitable. Applications for hospital beds, on grounds that the home conditions are unsuitable for the confinement to take place there, are usually dealt with by the Health Department, the hospital concerned relying on that Department to obtain a report from the district midwife on the nature of the home conditions. The division of responsibility among the three authorities concerned with confinement cases - Executive Council, Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority - still gives rise to some difficulties in making for a co-ordinated service, although co-operation with the general practitioners continued to be satisfactory. In most areas practitioners and midwives regard themselves as members of the same team, dealing with a mutual problem, that of the supervision and care of expectant and nursing mothers, and their safe delivery.

Supervision of Midwives in West Sussex in 1957 was similar to previous years. The Senior Assistant County Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor, and the Deputy County Nursing Officer is the non-medical Supervisor. Both these Supervisors work in close collaboration, and every midwife is inspected at least once a year. This system applies also for midwives not employed on the County Council domiciliary service, i.e. private midwives, and midwives in maternity hospitals and nursing homes. All County midwives were fully qualified to give gas and air analgesia, and it was not necessary to send any for training in the use of the apparatus in 1957.

The work carried out by the County midwives is shown in the following statement, which also includes particulars of the work carried out by midwives in private practice.

1. Number of Midwives practising on 31st December -

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
(a) Employed by County Council	84	86
(b) In Private Practice -		
(i) Domiciliary	10	14
(ii) In Nursing Homes	7	5
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	61	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	162	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives during 1957 -

	<u>Doctor not booked</u>		<u>Doctor booked</u>		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	24	579	381	1198	2182
(b) Midwives in Private Practice -					
(i) Domiciliary	-	-	10	3	13
(ii) In Nursing Homes	9	3	41	31	84
	—	—	—	—	—
	33	582	432	1232	2279
	—	—	—	—	—

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital before the fourteenth day - 314.

Inhalational Analgesics (gas & air, trilene)

All midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer analgesics. Of 2182 births taking place at home attended by County Council Midwives, 2,101 mothers received inhalational analgesics.

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer analgesics:-

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	...	...	...	86
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)	...	...	...	8
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	...	...	...	57

Number of cases in which gas and air and "Trilene" were administered during year by midwives employed by County Council -

	<u>Gas and air</u>	<u>"Trilene"</u>
(a) Doctor present at delivery	357	67
(b) Doctor not present at delivery	1,503	184
	<u>1,860</u>	<u>251</u>

Housing of Midwifery and Nursing Staff

One house was completed in 1957 at East Ashling.

In July, 1957 a tenancy was arranged with the Crawley Development Corporation for one District Nurse/Midwife (additional staff).

Post Graduate Courses

Refresher courses lasting a week were attended by fifteen midwives during the year, and in March, 1957, a five-day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre, for midwives, nurses and health visitors.

Training of Pupil Midwives

The arrangements for training pupil midwives, sent from the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit, a Part II Training Hospital, were continued in Worthing, two of the County Council midwives in this area acting as tutors

Section 24. Health Visiting

This service continued in 1957 on the same lines as previously. Vacancies for combined posts were filled by fully qualified Health Visitors. All Health Visitors continue to undertake school nursing work and tuberculosis visiting, in addition to their maternity and child welfare duties.

During 1957, three nurses were sent by the County Council to be trained for the Health Visitor's certificate. Under this scheme the County awards a bursary of £250 during training. In return, each nurse covenants to serve in the County as a relief nurse in any capacity - health visitor, nurse or midwife - for two years following completion of the course. By such means we are enabled to recruit new members to the staff to fill vacant posts, as well as to act as relief for sickness, holidays etc.

Refresher Courses

Each year, a five-day course is held for this purpose at Lodge Hill, administered by the Education Committee of the County Council, where lecturers are invited to give talks on a variety of subjects of interest in the work of the Health Visitors and other nursing staff, and midwifery. One of these courses was held in 1957, and all nurses, midwives, and Health Visitors were encouraged to attend. The number of these attending in each group is shown below:-

<u>Resident</u>	Administrative Staff	4
	Midwife/General Nurses	8
	General Nurses	5
	Health Visitors	18
	District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors	13
		—
		<u>48</u>
<u>Non-resident</u>	Midwives	1
	Midwife/General Nurses	10
	General Nurses	15
	Health Visitors	17
	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitors	17
		—
		<u>60</u>

Other refresher courses lasting a fortnight outside the County were made use of in 1957, and the number of Health Visitors sent was six.

1. Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year:-

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

2. Number of visits by Health Visitors during 1957:-

(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	670
(b) Visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,735
(c) Visits to children 1 and under 2 years..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,638
(d) Visits to children 2 and under 5 years..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,348
(e) Tuberculous households	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219
(f) Care of old people	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,396
(g) Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,269
(h) Total No. of families or households visited...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,408

It should be pointed out that figures relating to School Nursing duties are not included in the above Table.

Section 25. Home Nursing

The following statement shows the staff of general nurses employed on Home Nursing at the end of the year, and summarises the work done during the year.

Number of Nurses employed at end of year -

Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,903
Number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,132

Refresher Courses

Three general nurses were sent for refresher courses of a week's duration in 1957.

District Nurse Training

Arrangements were made during the year for six nurses to receive the Queen's Nurse's training. Under this scheme a nurse's fees for the four months course and cost of uniform are provided by the County Council. In return she covenants to stay at least a year in the County, working in whatever place and job is required.

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination against smallpox.

Vaccinations are carried out by general practitioners under the terms of their contract with the Executive Council, and a fee is payable by the County Council for the record of the vaccination.

The number of such records received in respect of vaccinations, and re-vaccinations, carried out in 1957 is as follows:-

	Age at 31st December					
	Under 1	1 year	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	Total
Number vaccinated	3,064	357	382	228	347	4378
Number re-vaccinated	14	13	116	425	1891	2459

The totals for 1956 were: primary vaccinations, 3073, and re-vaccinations, 1402.

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The campaign for the immunisation of children against diphtheria continued throughout the year. The Ministry of Health Table shown below is based on the fact that it has been generally agreed that because individual immunity tends to wane with the passage of time an assessment of the percentage of children protected must take into account the age of the child and the ages at which inoculations were received. For the sake of simplicity the Ministry ignore the distinction between primary and boosting inoculation.

During 1957, a total of 4,601 children were immunised against diphtheria; of these 4309 were under school age. In addition, 1823 received a third or "boosting" dose. It will be noted that 63,057 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 14,983 were under the age of 5 years. Of the total of 6,424 children 4778 were immunised by general practitioners and 1646 by County staff.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population					
Number of Children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date.					
Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1953 - 1956	5 - 9 1948 - 1952	10 - 14 1943 - 1947	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 - 1957	918	14065	15945	7659	38587
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier.	-	-	8984	15486	24470
C. Est. mid-year child population.	5050	18850	57200		81100
Immunity index 100A/C	18.17	74.61	41.26		47.58

Protection against Whooping Cough

Reference was made in my Annual Report for 1956 to the result of the statistical investigation carried out by the Medical Research Council into the relationship between poliomyelitis infection and the injection of combined antigens - whooping cough and diphtheria - as well as certain types of diphtheria antigen.

The advice which the Minister received from the Central Health Services Council, who had considered the Medical Research Council's report, was as follows:-

- "(i) Non alum precipitated antigens should be recommended for use by local health authorities and practitioners against diphtheria.
- (ii) There is a risk of provoking poliomyelitis in using antigens in combination. Some of these risks have been measured, others such as might occur in using combined whooping cough and tetanus antigens or combined diphtheria and tetanus antigens have not yet been measured. Antigens should, in general, preferably be used separately, though the advantages of this must be weighed against the psychological dangers of giving frequent injections to the child.
- (iii) If non alum precipitated antigens are used singly they may be used throughout the year, subject to the discretion of the medical officer of health."

After consideration of this advice, and of the accompanying Ministry circular, the Health Committee agreed to the following recommendations made by me:-

- "(a) Protection against whooping cough to be offered to children not later than three months of age, as a single, not a combined, injection. Further injections to complete the protection will be required at age four months and five months.

(b) Diphtheria immunisation should be started at the eighth month of life (2 injections), with the aim of securing full protection by the time the child is a year old.

(c) With the number of injections thus involved - five in all, plus vaccination against smallpox at two months of age - in the child's first year of life, I do not think one should add to the number by suggesting separate injections of tetanus toxoid (three). The addition of tetanus to the County immunisation scheme could only be justified if combined injections were going to be used, and it will have been noted that the Minister is unable at this stage to give guidance on the use of tetanus antigens in combination with diphtheria. In this connection, I understand that further investigation is being carried out.

(d) Practitioners will be supplied, as they require, with whooping cough vaccine from stocks held in the Health Department, in the same way as they are supplied with diphtheria antigen at present. A fee of 5/- for the record card will be payable by the County Council in any case they immunise against whooping cough, in the same way as for diphtheria. Practitioners can also, of course, continue to obtain supplies of either antigen, singly or combined, by prescription on the local chemist."

Action was taken forthwith with regard to using the particular diphtheria antigen recommended, but the introduction of the Government's poliomyelitis vaccination scheme, and the influx of administrative and clerical work that followed it, delayed the inception of the whooping cough scheme.

Section 27. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service

(a) Ambulance Service

The day to day operation of the ambulance service is undertaken by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis, except in Midhurst, where the British Red Cross Society operates on the same basis.

By arrangement with the Surrey County Council, the northern part of the Midhurst Rural District is covered by ambulances stationed at Haslemere.

At the beginning of the year the Chichester and Bognor Regis merged service was provided with radio telephony. The six vehicles concerned are controlled from the Chichester ambulance station. This has increased the effectiveness of the ambulance service in that area, and, with its example in mind, the Committee propose to extend radio telephony to the remainder of the County covered by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

During the year the Ambulance Service carried 25,635 patients and travelled 393,145 miles.

Rail Facilities

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey, and he can without detriment to his health conveniently be conveyed by rail, as a stretcher case, special arrangements are made with the Railway Authorities and with the appropriate Local Health Authority at the point of detraining, for the provision of an ambulance to undertake the last stage of the journey. During the year, 218 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

1. The work undertaken by the Ambulance Service during 1957 shewed an increase of 1296 patients and 13,738 miles, as compared with the previous year. The number of journeys undertaken increased from 17,552 to 17,864 i.e. 312.

2. The greatest increases in the number of patients carried occurred in the Bognor Regis/Chichester and the Southwick areas and the heaviest increases in mileage were at Bognor Regis/Chichester, Crawley and Worthing.

The following Table shews the increases and decreases in the number of patients carried and the mileage covered by the various Ambulance Stations, as compared with the previous year, and it will be noted that increases and decreases in the number of patients did not, at some Stations, have corresponding rises or falls in the mileages.

<u>Ambulance Station</u>	<u>Patients carried</u>		<u>Mileage</u>	
	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Bognor Regis/ Chichester	898		11487	
Crawley	197		3915	
Henfield		18	2105	
Horsham		161		2944
Littlehampton		75		537
Midhurst	61		1199	
Petworth		78		337
Pulborough		80		1298
Southwick	380			3392
Worthing	172		3540	
	1708	412	22246	8508
Total Increase	1296		13738	

3. The average mileage per patient was 15.3 as compared with 15.6 in 1956 and 15.2 in 1955.
4. The number of stretcher cases conveyed for major part of journey by rail was 218, as compared with 278 in 1956 and 231 in 1955.
5. The number of accident and emergency cases dealt with was 2128, compared with 2207 in 1956 and 2116 in 1955. The Bognor Regis/Chichester area dealt with 587 patients; Worthing 428 and the Crawley and Horsham Stations also exceeded 200 each.
6. The number of accident cases exceeded 200 in each of the months June, July and August and, as usual, reached a peak in August (291 cases).
7. The number of invalids, i.e. non-emergency and non-infectious cases, increased by 1457 (from 21,765 to 23,222). This was mainly due to increases of 907 invalids in the Bognor Regis/Chichester area: 428 at Southwick; 223 at Crawley and 171 at Worthing. The biggest decreases in the number of invalids were 87 at Horsham and 84 at Pulborough. The highest number of invalids carried in any month was 2,129 in December.
8. The number of infectious cases carried decreased from 367 to 285, i.e. 82 cases.
9. The highest monthly mileages recorded were in August (35,721) and December (35255)

Ambulance Station	Number of patients carried					No. of journeys undertaken	Mileage
	No. of Ambulances	Accidents or Emergencies	Invalids	Infectious	Total		
Bognor Regis) and) Chichester)	7+	587	5961	132	6680	4816	102770
Crawley	4	294	2941	-	3235	2523	60055
Henfield	1	92	286	-	378	332	9020
Horsham	3	220	1227	69	1516	1473	40296
Littlehampton	2	179	1640	-	1819	1597	33152
Midhurst	1	51	581	-	632	536	15212
Petworth	1	111	529	-	640	482	16604
Pulborough	1	51	443	-	494	428	16585
Southwick	2	115	2779	-	2894	1339	35327
Worthing	5+	428	6835	84	7374	4338	64124
Totals	27	2128	23222	285	25635	17864	393145

+ Including "spare" ambulance to be used wherever required.

Average miles per patient - 15.3

Note: Ministry of Health definitions -

(a) "Patient" means one patient carried once in one direction, i.e. a patient is taken to a hospital and later in the same day taken home again counts as two, whether or not the vehicle waits to take the patient home.

(b) "Journey" means a vehicle's round trip from the place where it usually awaits orders, back to that place. The journey should not be regarded as being broken by diversions made to carry out fresh instructions received during its course.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting for the County Council, covers the whole County, with Transport Officers based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham, Littlehampton and Worthing, using the services of voluntary car drivers and their cars.

Notes on Statistics

1. During the year, the Hospital Car Service carried 103,605 patients and travelled 802,262 miles. The number of patients carried increased by 10,192 and the mileage by 7,143 (Compared with increases of 5,956 and 25,940 in 1956 and 1955 respectively),
2. There was an increase in mileages in the Horsham and Littlehampton areas of 9,156 & 4,452 respectively. In the Bognor Regis/Chichester and Worthing areas there were decreases of 5,055 and 1,410 respectively.
3. The lowest monthly mileage during the year was recorded in December (59,704)
4. The number of abortive journeys decreased from 608 to 558, and the abortive abortive mileage increased from 1,913 to 2201.
5. During the year 266 cases (as compared with 244 in 1956) were conveyed to distant hospitals or home addresses etc., by rail with hospital car facilities to and from the entraining and detraining points.

Month.	No. of patients carried	Journeys undertaken			Mileage		
		Patient carrying	Abortive	Total	Patient carrying	Abortive	Total
January	9,255	2,137	49	2,186	66,882	148	67030
February	8,380	2,095	38	2,133	62,632	177	62809
March	8,576	2,107	49	2,156	65,947	219	66166
April	8,147	1,963	37	2,000	63,615	156	63771
May	9,572	2,126	33	2,159	72,165	143	72308
June	8,281	1,942	39	1,981	62,812	174	62986
July	9,562	2,129	48	2,177	72,434	176	72610
August	8,100	1,910	57	1,967	68,124	189	68313
September	7,824	1,949	46	1,995	65,414	185	65599
October	8,966	2,193	63	2,256	72,928	252	73180
November	9,024	2,120	45	2,165	67,650	136	67786
December	7,918	1,800	54	1,854	59,458	246	59704
Totals	103,605	24,471	558	25,029	800,061	2,201	802,262

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Care Almoner Service

The Care Almoners' work has been referred to under "Tuberculosis". In addition to following up tuberculosis patients and their families in their own homes, they investigate, on the social and domestic side, cases of general illness referred to them by General Practitioners, Almoners of Hospitals, etc. The number of new cases brought to their notice during 1957 was 317, including 80 tuberculosis cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctor's recommendations for after-care and recuperation, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with general practitioners and Chest Physicians with regard to the cases, the National Assistance Board on financial matters, with the Ministry of Labour on questions of training and employment, and with the Sussex Rural Community Council, for any other assistance required by tuberculous cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment.

The Scheme has been continued, whereby articles required by patients being nursed in their own homes are supplied on loan from depots established by District Nursing Associations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the British Red Cross Society.

In addition, the County Council has supplied special type hospital beds and dunlopillo mattresses for the use of paraplegic patients.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements were continued, whereby patients on discharge from hospital, or recovery from illness at home, were provided with recuperative holidays before they returned to work or domestic duties. Such cases are recommended by the doctor in charge of the case, and, after careful investigation by the County Care Almoners and consideration of the circumstances by the County Medical Officer, are referred to the Chairman of the County Health Committee for approval, before arrangements for admission to a suitable Home are made. The Local Health Authority accepts responsibility for the cost of maintenance at the Holiday Home, and recovers from the patient such amount as his means permit.

During the year, 14 male and 12 female patients were given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

Prevention of Illness - Health Education.

The Central Council for Health Education has continued to give valuable assistance in the work of Health Education, particularly in the production of suitable pamphlets for distribution to the public, and in providing lecturers on special subjects of importance to Health Visitors, Nurses, and Midwives. The policy of the Central Council for Health Education is to provide means for educating the health educators, as it is considered that this is the best way of getting to the individual man and woman in the street and in the home information which can be applied by them in their day-to-day activities.

The Health Education Officer, whose appointment was referred to in my Report for 1956, has developed this side of the County Health Committee's work throughout the year, as, in addition to helping health visitors and school nurses in their educational work in welfare centres, schools, mothers' clubs, and the home, she has lectured to other voluntary organisations on the many-sided subject of the care of mothers and young children. In connection with the latter, considerable work has been done with regard to home safety, which continues to be emphasised in Ministry and Local Government circles.

Section 29. Home Help Service

This service, which is a valuable ancillary to the nursing, welfare and hospital services, is organised on behalf of the County Council by the Women's Voluntary Service, except in Worthing, where the scheme is administered by the Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Sub-Committee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 14 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Arundel, Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Petworth, Rustington, Selsey, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick, Storrington and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1957 was 2,162 (maternity 316, tuberculous 27, chronic sick, aged and infirm, 1,218 others 601), as compared with 1,940 in 1956. The services of the Home Helps are usually restricted to essential domestic duties.

On 31st December, 1957, 337 home helps (all part-time) were employed, and during the year a total of 255,732 hours were worked by home helps.

Section 51. Mental Health Service

Care and After-Care

There are three Mental Welfare Officers employed whole time on duties in connection with mental deficiency (e.g. visitation of defectives under voluntary or statutory supervision, under guardianship or on licence from institutions). These Officers are based on Chichester, Horsham and Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by five duly Authorised Officers, giving part-time service, and who also work as Welfare Officers of the Welfare Committee.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

Admission to Mental Hospitals:

During the year 90 male and 162 female patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals by Authorised Officers, as follows:-

(a) <u>Graylingwell Hospital:</u>						M.	F.	T.
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	28
Summary Reception Orders	...	...	...	...	...	29	48	77
Urgency Orders	...	...	...	...	...	41	96	137
Temporary Orders	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Under Section 30, Magistrates Court Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
						—	—	—
						87	158	245
						—	—	—

(b) Other Mental Hospitals:

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water								
(Urgency Order)	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
University College Hospital (Voluntary)	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Brighton General Hospital.								
1 male patient was admitted by the								
Authorised Officer to the Mental								
Observation Ward of the Brighton...						1	-	1
General Hospital on 5th January,								
1957 under Section 20 of the								
Lunacy Act, 1890.						—	—	—
						1	2	3
						—	—	—
Total (all Mental Hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	88	160	248
						—	—	—

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital, in 1957 as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were -

						M.	F.	T.
Summersdale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	127	368	495
Graylingwell Hospital								
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	177	140	317
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	70	144	214
Magistrates Courts Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Broadmoor Patients	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
						—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	377	655	1032
						—	—	—

Of the certified patients received, 137 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 712 were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 51.7 years and 20.3% of those admitted were aged 70 years or over.

In addition notices of admission were received from the following Mental Hospitals in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	12	15	27
Shenley Mental Hospital, St. Albans	-	1	1
Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge	-	1	1
Rauceby Mental Hospital, Sleaford, Lincs.	-	1	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	12	18	30
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

- 37 -

Discharges from Mental Hospitals:

In accordance with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Rules, notices of Discharge and Death were received during the year in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows:-

	<u>Discharges</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	429	115
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	200	2
Shenley Mental Hospital, St. Albans	3	1
Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.....	1	-
Banstead Hospital, Sutton.....	2	-
Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon	1	-
St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom	1	-
Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke	1	-
Knowle Mental Hospital, Fareham	2	1
Rauceby Mental Hospital, Sleaford, Lincs.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	461	119
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

Mental Deficiency

The arrangements for the admission of defectives to institutions maintained by the Regional Hospital Board continued throughout the year. Most of the patients were admitted to either the Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, or its ancillary premises at the Forest Hospital, Horsham and Farmfield, Horley.

The total number of defectives under care on 31st December is shewn below:-

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Institutions and Approved Homes	148	116	93	357
Under Guardianship	22	43	5	70
In "place of safety"	-	-	-	-
Under Statutory Supervision	170	177	85	432
Under Voluntary Supervision	101	80	-	181
	<hr/>			
Totals	441	416	183	1040
	<hr/>			

The following Table shews the number of defectives under institutional care on 31st December -

<u>Institution</u>	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill	117	80	197
The Manor, Epsom	16	14	30
Coldeast Colony, Southampton	2	2	4
St. Mary's Home, Alton	-	2	2
St. Teresa's, Farnham	-	9	9
Botleys Park, Chertsey	3	2	5
Farmfield, Horley	17	-	17
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	19	16	35
Stoke Park, Bristol	4	4	8
Other Institutions	15	16	31
Approved Homes	14	5	19
	<hr/>		
Totals	207	150	357
	<hr/>		

The number of defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows -

M.	F.	T.
25	13	38

The number of defectives ascertained during the year was as follows -

	M.	F.	T.
Referred by Mental Hospitals	-	-	-
Referred by relatives	3	1	4
Referred following Court proceedings..	1	-	1
Referred by Officer of Local Authority	1	3	4
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic ...	-	-	-
Referred from other areas	1	1	2
Referred by Local Education Authority	22	16	38
Referred by National Assistance Board	-	1	1
Referred by other sources	11	3	14
Totals	39	25	64

The following Table shows the disposal of cases reported during the year:-

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions	6	3	9
Placed under Guardianship	1	-	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	15	9	24
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	-	-	-
Action not yet taken	13	11	24
Left area or died	3	2	5
In a "place of safety"... ..	-	-	-
Action unnecessary	-	-	-
Later not found to be defective ...	1	-	1
Admitted to Mental Hospital	-	-	-
Totals	39	25	64

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 70 cases under guardianship, of which 49 (17 males and 32 females) were under the care of nominees of the Guardianship Society of Hove and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Health Authority. Six other defectives were under the guardianship of their parents or relatives and received a weekly allowance from the Local Authority or National Assistance Board towards the cost of their maintenance. The remaining 15 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 70 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 3 males and 4 females were wholly self-supporting and 4 males and 1 female partially self-supporting.

Short-Term Care in Institutions or Homes.

During the year, sixteen patients (seven males and nine females) were admitted to the Royal Earlswood Institution at Redhill in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, for short-term care owing to illness of parents, or other special circumstances. In addition, four patients (three males and one female) were boarded out in private homes or with foster parents under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts.

Occupation Centres.

(a) Worthing Occupation Centre.

At the end of 1957 there were 32 cases on the register and the average attendance for the year was 27. An (unqualified) Supervisor, an (unqualified) assistant and a trainee assistant, are employed to train the defectives in

habits and behaviour, as well as teaching them a wide range of occupational therapy, including mat making, basketry, jig-saws, and embroidery. The children are also instructed in eurythmics and percussion band.

(b) Guardianship Society of Hove.

At the end of they year there were 10 cases under the care of the Guardianship Society of Hove in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

PERIPATETIC TEACHER.

At the beginning of September a new appointment was made in the Mental Health Service to provide domiciliary training for mental defectives who lived in areas where no occupation centre was available. This teacher attends small occupation centre classes established at Chichester and Horsham, which are both held on two days per week.

MILK

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949-53.

There are in the County (excluding the Borough of Worthing) nine pasteurising establishments situated as follows:-

Chichester City	...	...	...	...	1
Horsham Rural District (Five Oaks)	...	...	...	...	1
Littlehampton Urban District	...	...	...	...	3
Midhurst Rural District (Midhurst and Fernhurst)	...	...	...	...	2
Petworth Rural District (Wisborough Green)	...	...	...	...	1
Southwick Urban District	...	...	...	...	1

There are also two pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Worthing. The Borough is a separate Food and Drug Authority and as such is responsible for the licensing and supervision of pastuerising plants within the Borough boundaries.

A satisfactory standard was maintained in all the licensed dairies in the County.

The samples shown below were procured by the Public Health Officer for bacteriological tests and examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton and Portsmouth:-

No. of samples procured and examined	...	...	1115
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	1108
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	...	...	6
No. failing the Methylene Blue Test	...	...	1

Details.

Numbers	Pasteur- ised Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteur- ised)	Channel Island Milk (Pasteur- ised)	School Milk (Pasteur- ised)	Totals
No. of samples taken	321	381	174	239	1115
No. satisfactory	320	375	174	239	1108
No. unsatisfact- ory.	1	6	0	0	7

Hospital and Institution Milk Samples

No. of samples (Raw Milk)	...	...	...	6
All satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.				

Bottle Rinses

No. of bottles examined	...	...	...	1460
No. of bottles satisfactory	...	...	...	1196
No. of bottles fairly satisfactory	...	...	...	130
No. of bottles unsatisfactory..	...	...	...	134

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined	...	23 -
two were unsatisfactory		

Inspection of Dairies

The County Public Health Officer made 393 inspections of dairies during 1957.

Sampling of Milk in Specified Areas.

In addition to the routine samples mentioned above, a further 90 samples were procured in those parts of the County which are designated as "Specified Areas" and in which the sale of milk is restricted to Heat Treated (Pasteurised or Sterilised) Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk, - on behalf of the County Health Department, by the Weights and Measures Inspectors. No infringement of the Act or Regulations was found, but one sample failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 31.

Biological Sampling of Milk for Tuberculosis, etc.

During the year, 1115 samples were procured for biological examination but 413 were "quarter" samples following the report of a positive brucella result from a herd sample. 33 positive "quarter" samples were found from these samples.

Thirty samples were void due to the premature death of the guinea pigs. etc.

Only one sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Forty-eight samples out of 702 biological samples were found to contain brucella organisms.

The positive results were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and animals found to be secreting tubercle were slaughtered.

With regard to positive samples of brucella abortus, (the cause of contagious abortion in cattle, and of undulant fever in humans) these results were notified to local Medical Officers of Health for such action as they thought fit, and to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

District	No. of samples procured	No. containing tubercle	No. containing Brucella Melitensis	No. containing Brucella Abortus	No. of void samples (due to death of guinea pig)
Arundel (B)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	7	-	-	-	1
Chancetonbury R.D.	58	-	-	3	-
Chichester City	15	-	-	1	-
Chichester R.D.	336 44	-	-	26 44	-
Crawley U.D.	4	-	-	-	-
Horsham R.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Horsham U.D.	18	-	-	-	-
Littlehampton U.D.	99	1	1	11	4
Midhurst R.D.	30	-	-	-	-
Petworth R.D.	9	-	-	-	1
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	42	-	-	20	4
Southwick U.D.	118	-	-	2	7
Worthing (B)	181	-	-	7	12
Worthing R.D.	103 #	-	-	7 #	1
West Sussex C.C.	95	-	-	3	-
Totals	1115	1	1	80	30

~~#~~ The 413 samples (310 in Chichester R.D. and 103 in Worthing R.D) were "quarter" samples and 33 of these gave positive Brucella Abortus results.

Sampling of Milk by Public Health Inspectors of District Councils

In addition to sampling milk for tuberculosis, local Public Health Inspectors take samples, in course of delivery, of heat treated and non-heat treated milk. The latter consist mainly of tuberculin tested milk, as in the County from 1st April, 1957 when the whole area became a "specified area" the milk sold by retail must be either heat treated or tuberculin tested.

Of the 854 samples taken 82 proved unsatisfactory and eight tests proved void. Of the total samples taken three were of raw milk (other than tuberculin tested), and all these were satisfactory.

Of the 341 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (not heat treated) 85 were unsatisfactory.

Of the 510 samples of heat treated milk, one was unsatisfactory and four were void samples.

HOUSING

The Table on Page 43 shows that 3,178 new housing units (houses, flats, bungalows) were erected in the County during 1957. This figure compares with 5101 in 1956, 3828 in 1955; 3,538 in 1954; 2,821 in 1953 and 1,741 in 1952.

2747 housing units were built by private enterprise, as compared with 4441 in 1956; 2939 in 1955 & 2,389 in 1954.

Details are shewn in the following table which also gives details of overcrowding, housing repairs and outstanding applications for housing accommodation.

HOUSING-1957

† Includes 14 houses erected by private persons with State assistance under the Housing Acts.
 x " 1 house " " " " " " " " " " " "
 β Further survey of properties to be carried out in the near future.
 * Clearance area declared in May 1957 - contract to purchase not completed until 31.3.58.
 † To purchase remainder of 5-year Slum Clearance Programme.

Housing Acts.

The following Table shows the position regarding unfit houses not included in clearance areas:-
Unfit Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas, 1957.

COUNTY DISTRICT	DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS										REPAIRS				
	Housing Act, 1936 now consolidated in Housing Act, 1957				Housing Act, 1949 now consolidated in Housing Act 1957		Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 (Sec. 10(1)).		Number of Houses rendered fit by informal action by Local Authority under Public Health and Housing Acts	Action under Statutory Powers					
	Sec. 11 Houses Demolished	Sec. 11 Houses Closed and Order still in force	Sec. 12 Parts of Buildings Closed	Sec. 3(1) Closing Orders made	Sec. 3(2) Closing Orders Substituted for Demolition Orders	Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 16/ 17. Closing Order.	Public Health Acts			Housing Act, 1936 (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16) and Housing Act, 1957. Sec. 16					
							Number of houses in which defects were remedied or houses made fit following service of formal notices								
							Number of	Number of		Number of	Number of	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default
Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons Displaced	Houses	Persons Displaced	Houses	Persons Displaced	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default		
Urban Districts															
Arundel M.B.	4	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	
Bognor Regis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	1	-	
Chichester M.B.	28	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	108	2	-	-	1	-	
Orpington	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	1	4	-	7	-	
Horsham	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Littlehampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	
Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	
Southwick	-	-	3	7	-	-	3	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	
Worthing M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	7	-	-	11	3	
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	36	17	7	18	2	8	3	11	46	17	-	-	20	3	
Rural Districts															
Chichesterbury	2	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	69	2	1	-	-	-	
Chichester	5	-	27	67	-	-	-	-	157	-	-	-	7	-	
Horsham	-	-	29	53	2	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	28	-	
Midhurst	5	10	6	11	-	-	-	1	240	4	-	-	11	-	
Peworth	26	77	6	14	2	5	-	-	39	1	1	-	19	2	
Worthing	333	17	-	-	2	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	71	104	70	153	6	11	-	-	6	7	2	2	66	2	
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	107	121	77	171	8	19	3	11	1	22	24	2	86	5	

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts.

The Table below shows the number of applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, made in the County during the year.

COUNTY DISTRICT	No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority 1949 to 1956 incl.						No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority during 1957						No. of applications approved in respect of owner-occupiers	Average cost per dwelling approved
	Receiv -ed		Approv -ed		Reject -ed		Receiv -ed		Approv -ed		Reject -ed			
	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings		
<u>Urban Districts</u>														£
Arundel M.B.	3	3	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	226
Bognor Regis	11	11	3	3	8	8	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Chichester M.B.	45	45	38	38	7	7	19	21	19	21	-	-	15	342
Crawley	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham	66	66	57	57	9	9	27	27	26	26	1	1	20	150
Littlehampton	7	7	7	7	-	-	5	6	5	6	-	-	5	107
Shoreham-by-Sea	24	24	5	5	19	19	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	184
Southwick	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Worthing M.B.	92	106	36	39	26	29	33	36	20	20	2	3	54	133
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	251	265	147	150	74	77	91	97	74	77	6	7	98	-
<u>Rural Districts</u>														
Chanctonbury	66	89	58	82	7	7	34	48	34	48	-	-	5	235
Chichester	237	237	233	233	4	4	97	97	87	87	10	10	-	251
Horsham	44	59	125	195	3	3	39	57	38	56	1	1	43	778
Midhurst	123	184	110	165	13	19	48	67	45	63	3	4	20	670
Petworth	75	91	62	78	4	4	30	40	24	34	4	4	10	249
Worthing	47	67	37	42	2	3	20	20	15	15	-	-	14	311
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	592	727	625	795	33	40	268	329	243	303	18	19	92	-
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	843	992	772	945	107	117	359	426	317	380	24	26	190	-

The grants made averaged 50% of the cost of the improvements excepting in cases where the expenditure exceeded £400. per dwelling.

Rural Housing Survey.

Periodical review of the Rural Housing Survey commenced in 1944 (on the instructions of the Ministry of Health following the recommendations of the Hobhouse Report) give figures as set out in the following Table.

In considering the figures regard should be had to the different standards adopted in column 1 - some Districts have altered the standard to bring in the new valuations of the houses.

Comparing the figures with 1956, there appears to be a further slight improvement in the standards of the houses. The number of overcrowded dwellings and applications for council houses remained approximately the same.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1957

Rural District	Rateable Value Limit of Houses within survey	No. of houses surveyed and re-surveyed	Present Classification of Houses									
			Satisfactory in all respects		Minor Defects		Requiring Repair structural alterations or improvements		Appropriate for re-conditioning under Grants +		Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	
	(1)	(2)	No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)	No. (7)	% (8)	No. (9)	% (10)	No. (11)	% (12)
Chancetisbury	£40	5681	3370	59.3	2056	36.1	237	4.1	2	-	18	0.11
Chichester	£20	7592 x	1369	18.0	1230	16.2	4313	56.8	Unknown		680	9.0
Horsham	£26	4268	1144	26.8	1910	44.7	962	22.5	Unknown		252	6.0
Midhurst	£20	3380	582	17.0	482	14.0	1965	59.0	2137	63.0	351 x	10.0
Petworth	£10	1374	347	28.3	110	9.0	667	54.3	68	5.5	104	8.5
Worthing	£30	8697	3934	45.2	1885	21.7	2878	33.1	279	3.2	150	1.7
TOTALS	-	30992	10746	34.7	7673	24.8	11022	35.6	2486	8.0	1555	5.0

+ Figures included in column 9 are also included in other categories.

x Originally 7784 - but reduced to 7592 due to Housing Act 1957 Section 16 action, i.e. conversions, etc.

x This figure includes 43 houses demolished, 83 the subject of Demolition Orders, 39 undertakings not fit for human habitation and 14 Closing Orders, giving a net figure of 179.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 307

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for the observations of the County Council before submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the purposes of obtaining a grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, and also to enable the Rural Districts and the Board to participate in the County Council's scheme for grant aid. Under this scheme the County Council pay 50% of the aggregate net adjusted deficiency incurred by the Rural District above a 2d. rate for water and 8d. in the pound for sewerage.

In order to expedite dealing with the applications of Rural Districts and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for grant aid under the above Schemes, the County Council in November 1954 authorised the appointment of a special Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee - namely the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Sub-Committee - with power to submit their decisions direct to the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

During 1957 six meetings of this Sub-Committee were held and in addition to dealing with the applications set out below also gave consideration to (a) many letters from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to alterations in the methods used and the amounts of grants made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts (b) the effects of new schemes on Rateable Values (c) the variation in water charges in different districts (d) probably effects of trial boreholes (e) increased cost of approved schemes often due to Rural Districts not being able to commence work soon after approval by County Council, and increased loan charges.

During 1955, the Government altered the method of payment of lump sum grants to periodic payments spread over the period of loan (sometimes 30 years).

All the rural districts are receiving grant aid for sewerage and sewage treatment, and all, (some through a Joint Water Board) except Chichester Rural and Worthing Rural Districts, are receiving grants towards water supplies.

The following applications were received during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment

District	Parish or Village	Works
Chantonbury R.D.	Pulborough	Sewerage & Sewage Treatment Works
Chichester R.D.	Aldingbourne & Districts Lavant Westbourne & West Thomey Yapton	ditto. Sewerage Improvement to Thornham Sewage Treatment Works - do -
Horsham R.D.	Billingshurst Broadbridge Heath Horsham Rural & Warnham	Sewer extension Sewer extension - Oak Rd. Sewer extension (Pondtail Rd) & improvements to Sewage Treatment Works at Warnham
Midhurst R.D.	Midhurst "	Sewer diversiom & extension Pumping Machinery at Sewage Pumping Station

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Cntd.

District	Parish or Village	Works
Midhurst R.D.	Fornhurst	Improvement to Sewage Treatment Works
Worthing R.D.	Sompting	Extension of sewers

Water Supplies

District	Parish or Village	Works
Chichester R.D.	Binsted Boxgrove	Extension of Main Trial Bore Holes (Bognor Regis U.D.C.)
Midhurst R.D.	Midhurst " " Graffham	Extension of Main (Lamberts Lane) Extension of Main (Gatehouse Lane) De-scaling of Main (Carron Lane) Extension of Main - Upper Norwood
Petworth R.D.	Plaistow Northchapel and Lurgashall	New Reservoir Extension of Water Main.

Water Supplies in Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The position regarding water supplies in the six rural districts of the County can be seen from the following table. It is interesting to note that only 838 houses compared with 1298 in 1956 are without a piped main water supply and this number includes some who have a piped supply from their own wells.

Rural District	No. of Houses in area	Number of houses supplied by			Houses without Pipes Supply	Houses without Piped Supply which cannot be supplied at reasonable cost
		Public main	Stand pipe	Private Main		
Chancetonbury	7435	7339	-	23	73	64
Chichester	15047	14123	181	382	361	200
Horsham	6641	5799	2	88	107	107
Midhurst	5577	4432	-	974	171	171
Petworth	3240	3094	10	45	91	65
Worthing	12179	11342	-	637	35	165
TOTALS	50119	46129	193	2149	838	772

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex
Joint Water Board, 1957.

Total No. of samples (bacteriological) ... 589

No. procured from:-

Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	367
Fairly Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 *
Distribution Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Fairly Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
New Mains before Public Use	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
X Fairly Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
X Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Chemical Analysis - all Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

* Samples were from untreated water.

X In some cases these unsatisfactory samples may be repeat samples taken from New Mains previously found unsatisfactory and all were prior to the Main being brought into service.

Other Water Sampling.

Fourteen samples of water were procured from Homes and Institutions in the County - all proved satisfactory.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953Food Standards Orders, 1944-1954Public Health (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations

The following information, regarding samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year 1957, has been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

	M I L K		Other than Milk	Total
	Channel Island	Other than Channel Island		
Submitted to the County Analyst	1	31	372	404
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories	-	84	-	84
Examined Departmentally	161	723	-	884
	162	838	372	1,372

Particulars of samples analysed by the County Analyst.

		Number Analysed	Genuine	Reported against
1.	Liquid Milk: Channel Island	1	-	1
	Other than Channel Island	31	10	21
2.	Processed Milk, Cream, and food made from milk .. ::	34	23	11
3.	Edible fats and oils .. ::	110	95	15
4.	Preserved	34	26	8
5.	Tinned, Bottled & Dried Articles	20	18	2
6.	Alcoholic Beverages	5	5	-
7.	Non-Alcoholic Beverages	46	41	5
8.	Sugar and flour confectionery	38	32	6
9.	Meat and fish products (not included in 5)	19	19	-
10.	Vinegars, pickles and sauces.	18	18	-
11.	Spices, flavourings & essences	4	4	-
12.	Cereal products.. .. .	12	12	-
13.	Medicines, drugs and surgical preparations	19	19	-
14.	Miscellaneous	13	13	-
		404	335	69

PROSECUTIONS: Possession for sale of 5 churns of milk containing 43%, 42%, 41%, 36% and 23% added water..Dismissed on payment of 15 gs. costs.

Giving false warranty in respect of above milk..Withdrawn.
3 Summonses for selling "bread and butter", the "butter" being entirely margarine..Fined £1; 50/-s. Analyst's fee and 1 guinea costs in each case.

Selling Dried Skimmed Milk not labelled "Unfit for babies" Fined £10; £5 Analyst's fees and £2. 11s. 4d. Costs.

This statement does not include the Borough of Worthing which is a separate Food and Drugs Authority.

